

THE LIBERATOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD--OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1843.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM DAVID L. CHILDS.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1843.

Of late, I have begun to think that we might dispense with the Texas question for the season; but, contrary to my anticipation, and greatly to my regret, I feel impelled, by reason of a publication which has come to my hands this evening, not to let a mail leave Washington, without conveying a notice of it to anti-slavery friends, and to the country. We have been so long and so severely harried on this question, that, partly from weariness, and partly from vexation at the audacious pertinacity of slave politicians, I would gladly rest awhile on what we have heretofore done, if it did not seem dangerous to do so.

The publication to which I refer is a letter of Thomas W. Gilmer, a representative from Virginia. He was formerly Governor of that State, and resigned because the Legislature refused to adopt measures so violent as he recommended, against the State of N. Y. Of all the men from that or any other State, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Wise, he is the closest in confidence of John Tyler. In fact, it was through him, as I have reason to believe, that Wise obtained his ascendancy in the secret councils of the White House.

The letter is dated the 10th inst. and purports to be a reply to a letter, not published, but addressed to Mr. Gilmer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he had expressed the opinion "that Texas would be annexed to the United States." He answers "yes," and that "this opinion had not been adopted without reflection, or without careful observation of the causes, which, he believes, are rapidly bringing about that result." Mr. Gilmer enters into no explanation of those causes. This might naturally have been expected, but he abstains altogether from any thing direct upon this important point, and proceeds at once to set forth the advantages which he thinks, or pretends to think, will accrue from the measure.

It will, he affirms, open a market, and a source of supply, for all the Eastern and Atlantic non-slaveholding States; and for the country extending over the fertile valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri. It is not within the scope of my purpose to examine the correctness, or estimate the importance of this position. I would simply remark that, if Mr. Gilmer and his friends are really desirous of opening markets for those States, there is an opportunity to do it cheaper than purchasing Texas, paying off her national debt, and risking a war with Great Britain and Mexico--and that is, by recognizing Hayti and forming commercial arrangements with her! Here is a people whose commerce is ten times as valuable to us as that of Texas, even under existing disadvantages, and would, in all probability, be twenty times as much so, if those disadvantages were removed, as they might easily be in two months' time, by a treaty.

But it will be asked, does Mr. Gilmer anticipate no advantages to the slave States of the Mississippi valley? None whatever, save the reflected ones of national glory, and patriotic pride and pleasure, which these States will derive from the vast increase of wealth and prosperity which the annexation will confer upon the mentioned States! In the true spirit of a martyr, who goes straight to his duty, I well knowing what will befall him, he declares that the measure will involve the sacrifice of the interests of the cotton and sugar planters of the southern and southwestern States, for which they would find no immediate equivalent, except in the vast acquisition of national wealth, prosperity and harmony which would result. "O, what a noble sentiment!" as Sir Teazle says in the play; what disinterested patriotism, what a philanthropic statesman, what admirable and incredible sacrifice to the good of others! It surpasses the awful sacrifice of the Roman victim. He threw only himself into the yawning chasm, which threatened to engulf his country; but here we have a hero, who is resolute, not only to throw himself, but the State of Virginia with him. Will not the whole North glow with tender gratitude and sympathetic alarm at the announcement of such patriotic, such frantic self-sacrifice? Will it not be the mighty sacrifice? I rather guess it will. But then, it will undoubtedly lead in due honor and esteem the motives which prompted the deed. These motives this great patriot has not left equivocal. He declares that they are no less than to conciliate and consolidate the conflicting interests and prejudices of our Union, to absorb the selfishness of sections again in the more enlarged sentiments of pride and patriotism, and to make us all "kindle at the contemplation of our country's unexampled prosperity and grandeur, as they are heralded by the dawn of future." I guess, again, that we will all "kindle," if this future is to dawn from the Rio del Norte.

But this is no laughing matter, and I must be brief, for the cocks are crowing the second watch of the night. Mr. Gilmer apprehends no difficulties on the score of Mexico, because he thinks "she is destined to continue for some time in a state of civil chaos, giving no signs of energy." He therefore supposes it to be a good time to set upon her, and rob her! As to the North, he does imagine that the measure will produce some excitement there, but he also imagines that "it will be temporary, and in the end salutary." In the latter clause of this opinion, I agree with him perfectly. He adds, that the thing "MUST BE DONE SOON, OR NOT AT ALL."

But the beauty of this letter consists in the charming and delightful manner, in which he, a strict constructionist, glides out of the constitutional difficulty of annexing another nation to this political partnership. "This furnishes an instance of the chameleon character of the little thing called 'strict construction,' that I must present it entire--"

I am, as you know, a strict constructionist of the powers of the federal government, and I do not admit the force of mere precedent to establish authority under a written constitution. The power conferred by the Constitution over foreign relations, and the repeated assertions of territory under it, seem to me to leave this question open as one of expediency.

When I read the beginning of this queer paragraph, I thought the writer was gallantly renouncing the vantage ground of the supposed precedents, and preparing to approach the contest on the plain and simple question of constitutional principle; but, before he advances five lines, he renounces principle, lays hold on 'precedent,' and goes for 'expediency.' I have had some acquaintance with 'strict construction,' and have long known that the creature appeared totally different, at different times; but I never, until now, knew that it could change its hues before one could look from its head to its tail!

To show that the extract of the writer's political reading is as wonderful as his logical conclusions, I will quote one sentence more:--

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J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 630.

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It has already been noted as singular, that Mr. Gilmer declares that he has carefully observed the causes which are rapidly bringing about the annexation of Texas, and yet gives no explanation what those causes are. It argues a strange want of candor, or of consideration, to make so capital an omission; for it is natural, and we have some right to ask what the causes are, when we have got to take the effects. But this letter is from a ripe scholar of the Cabal. He has studied too long in that school of philosophy, not to have learnt the Talleyrand maxim, that 'language was given to conceal thoughts.'

Fortunately, there is another exponent of the will of our 'old massa' at Richmond, who, if not more honest, is less practised than the ex-Governor--I mean Henry J. Wise. In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, at the time of the attempt to punish John Quincy Adams for presenting a petition, he said--

'Must the slaveholding States be hemmed in by the banks of the Sabine, and see the immense territory and population thrown into the hands of the Northern States?'

And again:--

'Although at present the two interests stand in the Senate twenty-six to twenty-six, to-morrow that equilibrium might be destroyed. True, if Iowa were to be added on the one side, Florida would be added on the other, but there the equation must stop. Let one more Northern State be admitted, and the equilibrium of liberty and slavery was gone, not for a few years, but forever.' Let the South stop at the Sabine, while the North spread unchecked beyond the Rocky mountains, and the southern scale must kick the beam.

Mr. Wise is as intelligible here as King Richard, when accused of the assassination of Henry. The tyrant replied--

'I grant you.'

But this was not the worst of his speech. He turned directly to *Atherton and Clifford*, the leaders of the northern slave democracy in the House; and appealed to them to come with their force, and lend their aid, as allies to the slavery, in the accomplishment of this vast and perilous project! Those worthy gave no sign of dissent or dissatisfaction. They maintained an expressive silence. More than this, under the circumstances, they could not do. Clifford, who is more raw in the service than *Atherton*, did wriggle somewhat in his seat from a lingering apprehension, as was supposed by persons near him, that his constituents might not ratify this 'holy alliance.' But, since that time, the slave democracy, with the help of 'third party,' have obtained several great victories, and Mr. Clifford's hardihood and self-esteem have much improved. A few days ago, he voted against the abolition of the slave-trade in this District, and immediately after in favor of selling poor men for taxes, and of selling, for 30 years, citizens of his own State, who should enter the harbor, and set foot in Florida territory, bought chiefly with the earnings of the working men of the free States, and a long time defended and now maintained by a voraciously taxing them, and borrowing millions which they have got to pay. When the last resolution came, Mr. Clifford uttered a peevish exclamation, 'Why are we plagued with these questions?' A gentleman answered, 'It is to see which will go the farthest for slavery, you or *Atherton*.' He colored to the eyes. It was an honest blush.

Mr. Clifford is understood to be dining for Speaker of the democratic House in the next Congress. To give our friends a notion of his unscrupulous character, I mention an occurrence which attracted much attention a few days ago. The Speaker on the occasion of two members rising at the same time and claiming the floor, decided that Mr. Barnard, of New-York, was entitled to it, on the ground that the usage of the House gave the floor first to the reporter of the bill. Mr. Turney of Tennessee, appealed from this decision, and Mr. Clifford supported the appeal. Some conversation passed between the Speaker and Mr. Clifford, by which it became manifest to all the House that the decision of the Chair was right. But Mr. Clifford was apprehensive that if it was decided that Mr. Barnard had a right to the floor, his motion to re-commit the bill might prevent its friends from passing it on that day. In this state of things, in order, as he said, to get at the question on the passage of the bill, he summoned all his friends to join and overrule the decision of the Chair. [Right or wrong, right or wrong?] was now cried from every quarter of the House, with an unanimity which I never before witnessed on an occasion of such informal expression of opinion! Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, rose and expressed his astonishment at this appeal to a party to rally and overrule the Speaker. [Right or wrong, right or wrong?] was again shouted, evidently by a majority! Mr. B. continued--to overrule the Speaker even if it be by subverting the law. The rules of proceeding are the law of the House; and here is a member, a lawyer, and a parliamentarian, who boldly invokes the House to help him to his object, though it be by riding over the law, over the Speaker and over the right of the member, who, by the law, is entitled to the floor--[That's right! good! that's it.] The Chair was sustained by an overwhelming vote.

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Another signal manifestation of the servility of this member, and of a large portion of the northern Democrats, occurred on Friday last.

Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report, adverse to the validity of the laws of several slave States, for arresting and imprisoning all colored seamen arriving in the southern ports of the United States, and in certain cases sell them for slaves. Although a counter report was made by Mr. Rayner, of N. C., one of the Committee, and the motion was to print both; and although Mr. Rayner declared that 'there was involved a very important question of constitutional law,' yet the following northern slave democrats voted against printing, and, of course, against giving the House and the country any light upon this matter of seizing and reducing to slavery northern freemen, while doing their duty under the flag and within the ports of the Union, viz:

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MAINE.—Clifford.  
New-Hampshire.—Burke, Eastman, Reding.  
NEW-YORK.—Doig, C. A. Floyd, Keenan.  
PENNSYLVANIA.—Furness, Gerry, Gustave, Jack, Keine, Newhard, Plumer, Snyder.  
OHIO.—Dean, Doan, Matthews, Medill, Severy.

Here the peculiar friends of the poor, friends to the diffusion of information, friends of the largest liberty, and, to cap the whole, friends of 'State Rights'!

Such is the party and such the leader, who, in alliance with slaveholders, are to be all-powerful in the next Congress.

Of President Tyler I need not now speak. Everybody knows what his bent is in regard to Texas. But here is Mr. Gilmer, a veteran leader, a practical man, peculiarly the representative of the cabal, and of the slave-breeding and slave-trading interests, giving out to 'the party,' that Texas must be admitted, and that 'SOON.' This seems to me starting! I cannot do but that it is one of many means, now in operation, to prepare 'the party' for the measure, to familiarize the country with it, and then, among the first business of the new Congressional majority, to attach the province, and trust to time, management, and, above all, the impossibility of recalling the vote, to make the North acquiesce therein. It is the opinion, I think, of a majority of the northern members with whom I converse, that there is great danger, and some think certainty, that the scheme will succeed.

It would not be proper, in this connection, to overlook Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy. As the advocate of the slave-trade in the Virginia Convention in 1820, as the calculator, even at that early period, of the advance on the price of Virginia slaves in case of the acquisition of Texas, as one who is under accumulated services, in consequence of the late proceedings of Commodore Jones at Monterey, as one who has great sway in the Executive at this time, and is likely to retain it to the end of the present reign, he ought to be observed with a special vigilance. The triumvirate, Messrs. Tyler, Upshur and Wise, are all from one of the most decayed of the habitable parts of Virginia. The inhabitants have no business of any importance, except breeding slaves for the market. The interest which makes the South most earnest, in a pecuniary view, for the acquisition of Texas, exists in greater force in that Congressional district, (Wise's), to which all three belong, than in any other throughout the whole South.

There is yet another indication, which has given me much pain. It is an insidious argument, addressed by the moderate slave-wings of the South to their political friends of the free States, who are more or less opposed to slavery, and who cannot be affected by any appeal from that quarter, unless it has a primary view to the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the people of the free States, and the benefit, so far as they think the Constitution will admit, of the slaves everywhere. The argument is this: The opening of new regions for slave labor in the extreme Southwest, is the best and only way of withdrawing the slaves from the old slave States on the Atlantic and in the West. Now, therefore, although the acquisition of new territory in the Southwest will create new slave States, yet by the drain which it will establish of the slave population in that direction, it will also, *pari passu*, make the old slave States free, and, in effect, the number and strength of the free States will be increased by the acquisition!

Or, to use an expression which I have heard here, slavery will be rolled off from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, &c. into Texas! This is the argument; and I know nothing of all the corrupt and insidious means to which I have adverted, or which can be imagined, that is half so corrupt and insidious as this. The logical defect is, that it leaves out of view the constant and active renovation of the slave population in the old slave States, by the regular business of breeding expressly for the market, by far the most atrocious and infamous part of the system of American slavery. The moral defect is, that it is an attempt to perpetuate this part, under the pretence of benevolence and patriotism. There is not the slightest doubt, that Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky would have allowed slavery long ere this, if it had not been for the slave-market which the acquisition of Louisiana opened to them. Thus it is perfectly self-evident, that instead of that effect upon the old slave States, which it is pretended will ensue from new acquisition of territory in the Southwest, the very reverse will inevitably take place. This is the A, B, C of abolition.

I had well nigh forgotten to notice one other important point in Mr. Gilmer's letter. He plainly and repeatedly intimates, that it is the destiny of this nation, (and no nation, this serene philosopher tells us, can escape its destiny,) to usurp this whole continent; and he expressly names California as the limit of the splendid national career to which he invites us. The power of language is so inadequate to express properly my abhorrence of such inconceivable political depravity, that I leave the subject here.

If the freemen of the North shall be willing, upon full knowledge and sober deliberation, to give their sanction and co-operation to such a scheme, be it so. I have done my best; they should be forewarned. I have written all night; it is daybreak. I have done.

—WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1843.

A post-master in Ohio was lately charged with purloining money from a letter, a very high crime, subjecting the perpetrator to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than two, and not exceeding twenty-one years. The representative from that district, a member much respected, called on the Post-master General, and stated that he was well acquainted with the accused, and knew him to be a man of moral principle. He requested that notice of the charge and an opportunity to be heard should be given; and for this purpose, that action on the case should be delayed a little. 'Not a day,' was the reply, and the removal was forthwith made. The division removed, now applied for a copy of the charge, desiring to save his character, though he had lost his office. But this was also refused, and thus the matter stands. No prosecution for the alleged crime has been commenced; the conclusion is, therefore, inevitable, that it was a false and unwarranted pretext for effecting the removal of a public officer, in order to put in his place a more convenient and useful instrument of corrupt tyranny and base ambition.

Another instance, to show the meanness and duplicity with which this government is administered. A man applied to Mr. Tyler for the appointment of marshal, presenting a strong recommendation from John Tyler himself. It had been written during the brief administration of Harrison. Mr. Tyler, after taking two or three days to consider it, informed the applicant that he had made up his mind to give him the appointment; but he added, that there was a son of Duff Green, who was seeking the appointment of deputy marshal, and he (Mr. T.) desired that it should not be given to him, because he wished to keep clear of that family. An assurance was given to this effect, and the applicant went home to await his commission. In a few days, he received information that that very son of Duff Green was appointed marshal! I am told that this is the interpolation of Mr. Calhoun that produced this change in Mr. Tyler's determination. But this is not a solitary instance. I have heard of other cases equally flagrant. These are not novelties in the management of our executive affairs. Many things of the kind occurred in Gen. Jackson's reign. There was the case of Eldridge Gerry. He came to Washington in 1829 to solicit a renewal of his appointment as surveyor at Boston. Jackson promised to re-nominate him to the Senate, and Mr. G. proceeded to Richmond, where the Convention for altering the Constitution of Virginia was in session; and while he was there, another person was nominated to the Senate and confirmed. Mr. Gerry, on his return, called upon the President and reminded him of his promise, but he utterly denied it, and when Mr. Gerry persisted

ed firmly in his statement, the President flew into a violent rage, and several persons present, among them, I believe, Mr. Van Buren, urged and persuaded Mr. G. to retire from the storm. Another instance will carry us back much further, to the time when this corrupt and disreputable system, of bartering the public offices for partisan services, took its rise.

At the accession of Jefferson, *Watson Sargent*, of Massachusetts, was Governor of the Mississippi territory. Some charges of official misconduct were made against him. He came to Washington for the purpose of investigating them and making his defence. On his arrival, he was informed by rumor that a commission was already made out for his successor. He sought interviews with Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, and with Jefferson. Both assured him that no such step had been taken in the matter, and the latter assured him that no such step should be taken until he had been heard. Relying on this pledge of the President, he left Washington for a few days for the purpose of procuring some of the papers necessary to his defence; and while he was thus absent, he received a letter from Madison, informing him that he was dismissed! Subsequently, he found that C. C. Claiborne had actually been appointed and commissioned as Governor of Mississippi, previous to his (Mr. Sargent's) arrival at Washington, and his interviews with the President and Secretary of State!

If there be any proposition in which all mankind agree, it is that a republic cannot be maintained without virtue in the people and the rulers. Why is it the shameless and alarming duplicity and depravity have been thus early introduced and naturalized among us? My belief is, that they originated in the necessity, which the slaveholders were under, (in order to obtain and keep the supremacy,) of prostituting the patronage of the federal government to the strengthening and securing of their peculiar interests. It has always been observed that the 'spoils' principle has been applied almost exclusively to placate aspirants in the free States. In the slave States, where all, except those who, through fear, are silent, and united in support of the system of terror, there is no need of using the federal patronage to create a party among the people and in Congress in favor of it. But in the free States, such a party could be formed and maintained only by appeals to the avarice and ambition of needy and aspiring demagogues. Without such a party in those States, slavery in the South could not be maintained five years. Accordingly, all the arts of consummate Machiavellism, all the corruption, which springs from political depravity and produces it, have been employed to form and keep up such a party in the free States. Hence, we have the most rank corruption infecting this early our body politic. Hence the frequency and enormity of public robberies, and the decline of all confidence in public men. Hence, the conversion of the republic into a vast arena of prize-fighters; and hence, each succession becomes a contest not of two pretenders, but of a hundred thousand. This is a humiliating and disgraceful picture of our affairs, but is it not strictly correct? For my part, I shall look upon him as a great benefactor, who will convince me that the reverse is true, or that there is a hope that it ever will be, except with the abolition of slavery or the dissolution of the Union.

In a conversation, somewhat warm, which I had with a Georgia slaveholder a few days ago, he openly and exultingly boasted that if we had a great man at the North, they could always buy him. Of course, they can buy the little ones. And are the people of the North forever to submit to this most detestable and degrading traffic, a traffic worse than the slave-trade? Will they much longer consent to see their leaders and agents bribed to betray their interests and degrade their character, themselves all the while furnishing the money from their hard earnings, by which the vile system is carried on? It cannot, it cannot be.

D. L. C.

#### Correspondence between the Authorities of Virginia and the Executive of Massachusetts, relative to the Latimer Case.

##### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the House of Representatives: In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, I transmit to them a copy of all the correspondence between the Governor, or authorities of the State of Virginia, and the Executive Department of this Commonwealth, touching the case of George Latimer. As there is no pending application or demand from that State for the arrest of said Latimer, or any other citizen or inhabitant of this State, I perceive no reason for withholding the correspondence, or any part of it.

MARCUS MORTON.  
January 21, 1843.

##### THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

To the Executive Authority of the State of Massachusetts:

Whereas it appears by the annexed papers, which are hereby certified as authentic, that George Latimer, a man of color, is a fugitive from justice in this State, charged with burglary and felony; and that he hath fled to the State of Massachusetts;

Now, therefore, I, John M. Gregory, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Virginia, acting as Governor, according to the provisions of the Constitution of the said State—have thought proper, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in such case made and provided, to demand the surrender of the said George Latimer, to Elias Guy, who is hereby appointed the agent to receive and convey him to the State of Virginia, there to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this third day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and under the Great Seal of the State, at Richmond, the seventh day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-two, and sixty-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

By the Lieutenant-Governor,  
JOHN M. GREGORY.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,  
Secretary of Commonwealth, and  
Keeper of the Seal.

##### STATE OF VIRGINIA.

BOROUGH OF NORFOLK, &c.

Be it known, that on this third day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, in the said Borough of Norfolk, personally appeared before me, Miles King, Mayor of the said Borough of Norfolk, James B. Gray, merchant, residing therein, and made oath before me on the Holy Bible, that on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, he, said James B. Gray, his storehouse on Wide Water-street, in the said borough, was burglariously and feloniously broken open and entered in the night-time, and about twenty dollars in cash, and sundry articles of property to him belonging, taken, stolen and carried away from said store—That among the articles so stolen, were some pocket-books and hair-brushes. That his said store had been broken open and entered burglariously and feloniously three other times previous, and since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-one—that it was first broken and entered as aforesaid, on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, at which time there were taken, stolen and carried away from his said storehouse, about eighty dollars in money, and various other articles of value belonging to him, amongst which were a watch-key and pencil-case of silver, the value of two dollars, and which he recollects seeing in his store in the place where they were usually deposited after he had closed his store, on the night in which it was so as aforesaid, first broken and entered—that shortly after the burglary and larceny committed on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, he charged a colored man, named George Latimer, then held to service and labor with him, and owned by him as his slave, with the commission of the last-mentioned burglary and larceny, soon after which, the said George Latimer absconded and escaped to the State of Massachusetts, and city of Boston, where the said Latimer was residing.

After his escape, the said Latimer was found in the drawer of a table belonging to said George Latimer, two of the pocket-books and one of the hair-brushes which had been stolen, when the said storehouse was so broken and entered, on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

The said George Latimer was searched in Boston since his escape from Virginia, and there were found on his person and taken from his possession, the watch-key and silver pencil-case, which were stolen from his storehouse when it was broken and entered as aforesaid, on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

And the said Latimer, that he does very well believe, and doth charge, that the said George Latimer did, in the night-time, break open and enter burglariously and feloniously, his said storehouse, on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and steal therefrom about twenty dollars in money belonging to said Latimer, James B. Gray, and various articles of the property of the said Latimer, of the value of about fifteen dollars, and among other things, sundry pocket-books and hair-brushes. And that he further believes and charges, that the said George Latimer did, in the night-time, burglariously and feloniously enter and break his storehouse aforesaid, on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and did then and there steal, take and carry away from said storehouse, about eighty dollars in money belonging to said Latimer, and various articles of the property of the said Latimer, of the value of about fifteen dollars, among the property so stolen, was the silver pencil-case and watch-key aforesaid.

JAMES B. GRAY.  
The above affidavit was subscribed and sworn to by said James B. Gray, before me, Miles King, Mayor of said Borough of Norfolk, and State of Virginia, at the time and place, and verified in the manner stated in the affidavit of which, I, Miles King, Mayor, [Seal.] aforesaid, have subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office hereto, the day and year first aforesaid.

M. KING, Mayor.

##### STATE OF VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK BOROUGH, to wit:

To Elias Guy or any other Constable of the borough of Norfolk:

Whereas, James B. Gray, of the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, merchant, hath this day made information and complaint upon oath by his affidavit, duly sworn and subscribed before me, Miles King, Mayor of the said Borough of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, that on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, in the night-time, the storehouse of him, said James B. Gray, on Wide Water-street, in the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, was feloniously and burglariously broken open, and about eighty dollars in money, and various articles of the value of one or two dollars, amongst them a silver pencil-case and watch-key of the value of about two dollars, of the goods and chattels of him, said James B. Gray, feloniously and burglariously stolen, taken and carried away from thence, and that he hath just cause to suspect, and doth suspect and verily believe, that George Latimer, a colored man, formerly held to service and labor with him, and owned by him as his slave, said felony and burglary did commit: These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to command and require you, that immediately upon sight hereof, you do apprehend the said George Latimer and bring him before me or some alderman of this borough, to answer the premises, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this third day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

M. KING, Mayor. [Seal.]  
I am informed and have reason to believe, that he has fled to Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

ELIAS GUY,  
Constable, Borough of Norfolk, Va.  
NORFOLK BOROUGH, December 5, 1842.

##### STATE OF VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK BOROUGH, to wit:

To Elias Guy, or any other Constable of the borough of Norfolk:

Whereas, James B. Gray, of the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, merchant, hath this day made information and complaint upon oath by his affidavit, duly sworn and subscribed before me, Miles King, Mayor of the said Borough of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, that on or about the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, in the night-time, the storehouse of him, said James B. Gray, on Wide Water-street, in the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, was feloniously and burglariously broken open, and about twenty dollars in money and sundry pocket-books and hair-brushes, and other articles of the value of about fifteen dollars, amongst them a silver pencil-case and watch-key of the value of about two dollars, of the goods and chattels of him, said James B. Gray, feloniously and burglariously stolen, taken and carried away from thence, and that he hath just cause to suspect, and doth suspect and verily believe, that George Latimer, a colored man, formerly held to service and labor with him, and owned by him as his slave, said felony and burglary did commit: These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to command and require you, that immediately upon sight hereof, you do apprehend the said George Latimer, and bring him before me, or some alderman of this borough, to answer the premises, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this third day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

M. KING, Mayor. [Seal.]  
The within-named George Latimer not found, and I am informed and have reason to believe, that he has fled to Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

ELIAS GUY,  
Constable, Borough of Norfolk, Va.  
NORFOLK BOROUGH, December 5, 1842.

##### STATE OF VIRGINIA.

BOROUGH OF NORFOLK, &c.

James B. Gray, of the borough of Norfolk, aforesaid, merchant, this day personally appeared before me, Miles King, Mayor of the said Borough of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and made oath on the Holy Bible, that George Latimer, charged before me on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, in the night-time, the storehouse of him, said James B. Gray, on Wide Water-street, in said borough, on or about the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and on or about the twenty-fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and for whose arrest I issued my two several warrants, in the night-time, he, said George Latimer, fled to the State of Massachusetts and city of Boston, and that he verily believes that the said George Latimer is now at large in the State of Massachusetts.

Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

M. KING, Mayor. [Seal.]  
J. A. BOLLES,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

##### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Boston, Dec. 1842.

To the Hon. J. M. GREGORY,  
Lt. Governor of Virginia:

Sir,—I have received and examined the requisition and documents transmitted by you through your agent. You, as the executive authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have requested me to deliver up to a fugitive from the justice of that State. It is alleged that he broke and entered a building called a store-house, in Norfolk, and took therefrom money and goods, the property of James B. Gray. The affidavit of Mr. Gray is the foundation of the proceeding, and is the only document requiring notice, in connection with the evidence there is of the perpetration of a crime.

The question to be considered is, Does this paper contain such a charge of felony, or other crime, as to impose upon the executive authority of Massachusetts, the duty to issue a warrant for the arrest of Latimer, that he may be transported to Virginia to answer for the offence?

This must depend upon the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, which authorize, in certain cases, the demand, and require the surrender, of fugitives charged with crime. The Constitution provides, 'that a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.'

The law of Congress upon this subject declares, that whenever the executive authority of any State shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, the executive authority of any State to which such person shall have fled, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any such State, charging the person so demanded with having

committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor, or chief magistrate of the State from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive of the State to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, &c.

The substance of the provisions made in the Constitution and laws, in relation to fugitives from justice, the Constitution simply declares that a person charged with treason, felony, or other crime, shall, upon demand of the executive authority, be delivered up.

The law, in carrying out this provision, declares that the demand to be made upon the executive authority, and the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit produced, charging the fugitive with having committed treason, felony, or other crime.

The proceeding is not one of ordinary occurrence, where the process issues in the ordinary way, and is committed to an officer to be served; but the application for a surrender is from a State to State, through the executive authority, and an executive warrant is indispensable to an arrest. It was evidently considered a matter of high import, involving the sovereign rights of the States, and demanding such special provision that no step should be taken without the assent of the State through its executive authority. The reason for this is, that it is apparent in the fact that it is made the high duty of a State government to watch over the rights and privileges of the citizens, and to see that they enjoy the protection and security guaranteed by the laws. This process seeks to deprive persons in the enjoyment of these privileges of their liberty, to remove them to another jurisdiction, and to place them upon trial. It must have been obvious to the makers of the Constitution and the law, that in a country of such vast dimensions as this, it would be no light or trivial matter to be removed from one remote part to another, to be tried among strangers, for alleged offences. They must have anticipated that such a power would be likely to be perverted and abused; and to guard against unjust, oppressive arrests, and the removal of persons under the protection of law upon frivolous and colorable pretences, they confided the matter to the executives of the States, requiring that the process should be made in an indictment found, or an affidavit upon their view of constitutional duty, thus invoking the States themselves to watch over the exercise of this power, and see that it is kept circumscribed within proper limits. These seem to me to have been the prevailing views of those who made the Constitution and the law, and I infer that the power intended to be conferred upon the executive authority of a State is not nominal, but substantial—that the issuing of a warrant is not intended to be a mere ministerial act, a peremptory duty imposed upon the executive, in the discharge of which he can exercise no discretion, but is to depend upon a just interpretation of the Constitution, and the law tending to restrain all abuse and perversion of the power.

The Constitution makes a charge of treason, felony or other crime the foundation of the right to make the demand, and of the obligation to deliver up the fugitive. The law superadds to the Constitution, with feelings of great distrust, and representing himself to be aggrieved in other ways besides the loss of his property from his store. Under the impulse of a mind thus excited, and in a condition thus unfavorable to a calm, unbiased, dispassionate view of the subject, he made this *ex parte* affidavit. Whether sentiments of indignation or resentment mingled with the transaction, I shall not presume to inquire; but these circumstances belong to the case and deserve consideration, in forming an opinion upon the contents of the affidavit. It is, at least, to be presumed that in such a state of things, the affidavit would make as strong a case of guilt as the truth would justify.

Mr. Gray is a merchant at Norfolk, having, like other traders, a stock of goods for sale. Among these, it appears, he had pocket-books, hair-brushes, pencil-cases, and watch-keys. His store was broken open, and some of these goods, which appear to be, as far as I am able to judge, cheap articles, were stolen, and he avers his belief that Latimer is guilty of the larceny, because he recollects seeing in his room two pocket-books and a hair brush, and upon his person, a watch-key and pencil-case.

In analyzing this statement, the character of the articles first merits consideration. They were all articles of personal convenience, such as almost every person, whatever may be his condition, possesses, and such as are everywhere to be seen. They are cheap, and such as a person like Latimer might with propriety possess for his own use—and the number was no greater than the exigencies of any person demands, unless, possibly, two pocket-books might be deemed unnecessary. Next, there was no extraordinary circumstance in the disposition of them—the pencil-case and key being on his person, and the pocket-books and hair-brushes in his room, and the watch-key and pencil-case in his person, a watch-key and pencil-case.

The hair-brush and pocket-books were discovered in a table drawer in his bed-room, which cannot be esteemed an unusual or unsuitable place of deposit, and I may say there does not appear to be any attempt at secrecy or concealment. They seem to be the same manner as others disposed of such articles when designed for their own convenience.

The mere fact, therefore, that Latimer possessed, and kept, in the manner described, so many of such articles as were appropriate for his use, unless connected with other circumstances, can have little tendency to awaken suspicions of guilt. Mr. Gray does go a step further, and expresses his conviction that the articles discovered are part of the goods stolen. This conviction, however, does not appear to spring from any known marks of identity upon the articles, by which he was able to recognize them, but from the fact that goods for sale were similar. It is known to all his customers, and it cannot be presumed that he has more, it falls far short of identifying articles, which are every where for sale, and often so nearly resembling each other as to require careful scrutiny to distinguish them; and these articles are greatly multiplied after the same patterns and fashions, and are to be found in almost any shop for sale. The fact, therefore, that such articles as are uncertain proof of identity as the similarity of bank notes or coins. If one loses or is robbed of notes or coins of a particular description, and another has those which are similar, it by no means follows, that such a fact raises any presumption of guilt, for they may or may not be those which have been lost, and this must depend on other evidence.

Mr. Gray, however, further states, that shortly after the theft committed about the 24th of September, he accused Latimer of it, and soon afterwards (he does not say how soon) he absconded. There does not appear to be any thing remarkable in such an act under the circumstances which existed. Latimer was charged with theft by his master, the only person whom he had any right to look for protection, and this might well excite a degree of alarm which would induce him to flee, whether guilty or innocent. It appears also, that the brush and pocket-books were discovered after his departure; whether an earlier discovery would have been made, or not, but as the master had the power and the right both to search the person and premises of the slave, it seems singular, if such was the fact, that it should be delayed till after the flight, and that the brush and pocket-books were discovered after his departure; whether an earlier discovery would have been made, or not, but as the master had the power and the right both to search the person and premises of the slave, it seems singular, if such was the fact, that it should be delayed till after the flight, and that the brush and pocket-books were discovered after his departure; whether an earlier discovery would have been made, or not, but as the master had the power and the right both to search the person and premises of the slave, it seems singular, if such was the fact, that it should be delayed till after the flight, and that the brush and pocket-books were discovered after his departure; 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another! Let us, then, have some true anti-slavery action in Connecticut. Let us spare no effort, no where, whether in Church or State. Let us use the naked sword of Truth dexterously and vigorously upon every obstacle standing in the way of our reform. Let us come together, and decide what means shall be made use of in forwarding our enterprise. Rally, then, from all quarters! The Manchester friends will sustain you—will give you food and shelter, while you stay there. A number of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in the anti-slavery field have pledged themselves to be present. We have not time to write, nor do you require it; so we take our leave; your appearance at Manchester on the 14th of February.

E. D. HUDSON,  
JAS. MONROE.

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:  
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1843.

A REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE OTHER.

Temporary illness, we very much regret to say, has prevented the Editor from attending to his duties the present week.

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held at Faneuil Hall, in the city of Boston, Wednesday, January 25, 1843, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The President, FRANCIS JACKSON, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by J. T. Raymond, of Boston. J. F. EMERSON, of New-Bedford, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, of Boston, and WILLIAM BASSETT, of Lynn, were appointed Assistant Secretaries.

On motion of H. W. Williams, voted, that a Business Committee of seven be chosen.

The following persons were appointed, viz: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, N. P. Rogers, George Bradburn, John A. Collins, C. L. Remond.

On motion of Wm. Bassett, Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed on Finance and the Roll.

Charles K. Whipple, James N. Buffum, Cyrus M. Burleigh were appointed.

On motion of E. Quincy, Voted, That a Committee, consisting of one person from each county, be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed, viz: Seth Sprague of Plymouth, Wm. L. Garrison of Middlesex, Samuel May of Worcester, Wm. Ashby, Jr. of Essex, John M. Spear of Norfolk, Franklin Emerson of Bristol, J. A. Collins of Suffolk, George Bradburn of Nantucket.

The Treasurer, Samuel Philbrick, read his Report, which, on motion of C. Bramhall, was accepted.

On motion of W. Phillips, Voted, That the Annual Report be read.

On motion of E. Quincy, Voted, That when this meeting adjourn, it be to 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

C. M. Burleigh, from the Committee on Finance and the Roll, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That every person present be requested to give one dollar, or such other sum as they deem expedient, to meet the expenses of the meeting and the publication of the Annual Report.

A song was then sung by the Hutchinson family, the celebrated vocalists from New-Hampshire.

E. Quincy proceeded to read the Annual Report, and read till one o'clock; when, after a song by the Hutchinsons, the meeting adjourned to half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

## WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Met according to adjournment. E. Quincy concluded the reading of the Annual Report; after which, the song, "God speed the right," was sung by a juvenile choir.

Mr. T. Haskell stated that a difference of opinion existed between himself and the Board of Managers, in relation to some of the topics commented on in the Annual Report; whereupon, on motion of J. N. Buffum, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. J. N. Buffum, E. D. Hudson, and John Allen, was appointed to investigate the causes of difference, and report.

W. Phillips, chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, rejoicing as we do in the great advance of anti-slavery sentiment in the free States, we will persevere the vast difference between the principles which actuate most of those who profess them, and our own; and we seize this opportunity to proclaim that we demand for the slave immediate, unconditional emancipation, without expiation on his part, or compensation for his master.

Resolved, That no abolitionist can consistently demand less than a dissolution of the union between northern freedom and southern slavery, as essential to the preservation of the one and the abolition of the other.

On motion, the resolution first reported was taken up for consideration, and was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution of the Business Committee was eloquently advocated by Wendell Phillips, after which, the Society adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

The Society assembled in Faneuil Hall at 7 o'clock. After two songs by the juvenile choir, the resolution under consideration at the time of afternoon adjournment, was strenuously opposed by George Bradburn of Nantucket. A song from the Messrs. Hutchinson followed, and the discussion was then continued by Messrs. Jewett, of Providence, R. I., E. D. Hudson, of Northampton, Frederick Douglass, of Lynn, C. L. Remond, of Salem, Wm. W. Marjoram, and G. W. Mellen, of Boston.

After another song by the Hutchinsons, the Society adjourned to meet at Faneuil Hall at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

## THURSDAY MORNING.

Society met at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Mr. Jewett, of Providence. On motion of S. Sprague, B. A. Morse of Holliston was added to the Committee on Nominations.

The discussion of the resolution in relation to the dissolution of the Union, was continued by Mr. Poole, of Portsmouth, N. H.

On nomination of the Chair, E. D. Hudson, of Northampton, was appointed a member of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Charles Lane, of London, was then introduced to the meeting, and addressed it in favor of the resolution.

N. P. Rogers, of Concord, N. H., presented sundry resolutions, with a request that they be considered in connection with those already before the meeting.

The discussion was resumed by C. M. Burleigh, and after a most inspiring song by the Hutchinson family, was continued by T. P. Beach, of New-Hampshire, Henry G. Wright of England, W. L. Garrison, of Cambridgeport, and Geo. Bradburn; and at 1 o'clock, on motion of J. A. Collins, the Society adjourned to 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting called to order by the President. The resolution in relation to dissolution was further considered; remarks being made by Messrs. W. B. Earle of Leicester, Abel Tanner of Rhode Island, N. Pickett of Rochester, N. Y., Wendell Phillips of Boston, John M. Spear of Weymouth, (who reads of a

letter from John Quincy Adams,) and Frederick Douglass. The discussion was continued by two appropriate songs by the Messrs. Hutchinson.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, it was voted, that when the Society adjourns this evening, it adjourn to meet in this place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, to give opportunity for a meeting of friends of the Liberator at 9 o'clock.

J. A. Collins of Boston, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "between the free States and the slave States" after the words "southern slavery," which motion was carried, and the resolution, as amended, was passed.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Hall in the State House, at half-past six o'clock.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State House.

The chair being taken by the President, the meeting was opened by a heart-stirring song by the Messrs. Hutchinsons.

Edmund Quincy of Dedham offered the following resolution, and advocated its passage in an eloquent and logical speech, during which he was interrupted by cheering expressions of approbation.

Resolved, That so long as Massachusetts pledges the physical force of her sons to protect her sister slaveholding States against domestic violence, she is practically a slave State; so long as she throws open her soil as free hunting ground for the master in pursuit of his fugitive, she is practically a slave State; so long as she sends back to the slave-laws of the South the alleged offenders against them, she is practically a slave State; so long as she requires her executive and legislative officers to swear to support a Constitution which in some parts protects the slave system, she is practically a slave State.

He was followed by Mr. Treadwell, in opposition to the resolution, and by Frederick Douglass a chafed person, in its favor. His illustrations of the doctrine inculcated from the pulpit of the South, drew forth the loudest applause.

Another song by the "New-Hampshire Rainers" followed, to the great gratification of the audience.

The stand was then taken by George Bradburn of Nantucket, who adverted to the measures which are proposed during the present session of the Legislature, in a most happy manner, showing most conclusively, the utter inconsistency of refusing to adopt those measures.

He was succeeded by C. L. Remond of Salem, who presented and supported with great ability the following resolution, and whose remarks were received with long-continued applause:

Resolved, That in view of the overwhelming influence of Church and State marshalled against us, and encouraged by the past success of our efforts, we recognize the duty of personal, earnest, self-denying exertions in behalf of the slave, and pledge ourselves to remit no effort in our power to hasten the day of his deliverance.

Mr. Garrison read a portion of a speech of George Thompson in relation to the reception of persons of color in other countries, which he prefaced with remarks showing the absurdity of the assertion that a prejudice against color is universal in human nature, since in countries where color is not a badge of slavery this prejudice has no existence.

Remarks to the same point were made by N. P. Rogers of New-Hampshire, who excused himself from speaking at length on account of illness.

Wendell Phillips being then loudly called for, came forward, and gave way for a few remarks from Charles Remond in relation to the treatment of persons of color upon some of the rail-roads of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Phillips proceeded, in a strain of thrilling eloquence, and took his seat amidst loud applause.

The resolutions offered by Messrs. Quincy and Remond, were then adopted by acclamation.

After a song by the Hutchinsons, the Society adjourned to Friday, at 11 o'clock.

## FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 27.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment in Faneuil Hall, at 11 o'clock.

Meeting called to order by Wm. Bassett, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

After a most inspiring song from the Hutchinsons, the report of the nominating committee was presented by its Chairman, Seth Sprague of Duxbury, which report was adopted; and the following named persons were elected the officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President, FRANCIS JACKSON of Boston.

Vice-Presidents, Seth Sprague of Duxbury, Andrew Robeson of New-Bedford, Nathaniel B. Borden of Fall River, George T. Davis of Greenfield, Sullivan Lothrop of Cambridgeport, Amos Farnsworth of Groton, Joseph Southwick of Boston, Samuel May of Lexington, Adin Ballou of Milford, John M. Fiske of West Brookfield, Joshua T. Everett of Princeton, Effingham L. Capron of Uxbridge, William B. Earle of Leicester, Jefferson Church of Springfield, Horatio G. Wood of Middleboro', Josiah Gilford of Sandwich, George Bradburn of Nantucket, Sumner Lincoln of Whately, Samuel May of Leicester, Horace Cowley of Acton, Nathan Webster of Haverhill, William Adam of Northampton, George Hoyt of Athol, Theodore P. Locke of Barre, William Bassett of Lynn, John C. Gore of Roxbury, Caroline Weston of Boston, Cornelius Bramhall of Boston, John M. Spear of Weymouth.

Corresponding Secretary, William Lloyd Garrison of Cambridgeport, Recording Secretary, Henry W. Williams of Boston.

Treasurer, Samuel Philbrick of Brookline.

Auditor, Samuel E. Sewall of Boston.

Counsellors, Ellis Gray Loring, John T. Hilton, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Maria W. Chapman, John Rogers, Edmund Jackson, John A. Collins, Charles L. Remond, Henry I. Bowditch.

Samuel May of Leicester, moved the reconsideration of the resolution adopted at the close of the session yesterday P. M. which was sustained by W. B. Earle of Leicester, and Mr. Treadwell of New-York; after which, E. Quincy moved that the question of reconsideration be laid on the table, which motion was lost, and the discussion was continued by Seth Sprague of Duxbury, J. A. Collins of Boston, and the Messrs. Hutchinsons (in an appropriate song on the subject), and the resolution was reconsidered.

The resolution was again brought forward in its original form before amendment, and a substitute was offered by J. A. Collins, which was rejected.

W. A. White of Watertown, then moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert,

"That no abolitionist can consistently demand less than a repeal of so much of the Union between the North and the South as supports the system of slavery, and provided this repeal cannot be effected, should demand a repeal of the Union itself."

Mr. Treadwell of N. Y. then moved a substitute, which was rejected.

W. L. Garrison then offered an amendment as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. White, which after having been opposed by Mr. Treadwell, John Rand of

Milton, J. C. Nazro, and ably sustained by the mover, was accepted, and the resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the compact which exists between the North and the South is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell—involving both parties in atrocious criminality; and should be immediately annulled."

Voted, to adjourn to 2 1/2 o'clock.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

Society met in Faneuil Hall; Francis Jackson, the President, in the chair.

Wendell Phillips, in behalf of the business committee, offered several resolutions in relation to the church, which, after discussion by Wm. L. Garrison and Seth Sprague, were sustained by the substitution of the following, and further commented on by Messrs. John Allen of Rockport, N. P. Rogers of N. H. Hiram Wilson of Canada, Frederick Douglass, Mr. Treadwell, and N. Pickett of Western New-York.

Resolved, That the church or the minister that refuses to treat the sin of slaveholding, which is the sum of all other sins, its perpetrators and abettors, near and remote, direct and indirect, as they do all other sins and sinners, is not a church of Christ, or a minister of the gospel, and that it is the duty of all true abolitionists to withdraw all support or countenance from such ministers and churches.

A thrilling song followed, by the Hutchinson brothers, and, on motion, the Society adjourned to 6 1/2 o'clock.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

Society called to order by the President. On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the resolutions under discussion at the time of adjournment were laid upon the table, for the purpose of considering the following, which were presented by N. P. Rogers, and which were adopted:

Resolved, That the reception of the great anti-slavery address of O'Connell, and his 63,000 countrymen, by the Irish in this country, with their neglect to answer its spirit-stirring call to join the ranks of the abolitionists, is deeply dishonorable to them, and a shame to the land of their birth; proving that Ireland has not sent us her true children, or that the democratic climate of New-England is fatal to the liberty-loving spirit; and further resolved, that the course of the Catholic newspapers and ecclesiastics of this country, in relation to the Irish address, and the abolitionists, shows the spirit of Papery to be as bigoted, tyrannical and pro-slavery, as that of New-England Protestantism.

Resolved, That in behalf of humanity, the abolitionists would take occasion, at this annual meeting, to acknowledge the generous and tasteful aid of their coadjutors on the other side the water, in England, Scotland and Ireland, furnished the late Fair of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country hail with heartfelt cheering, the glorious coadjutor band of Irishmen, the little company in Dublin, who meet for humanity every week at the Royal Exchange, the Faneuil Hall of that interesting old capital, and that we reach the right hand of fellowship to them, cordially, across the water.

Wm. L. Garrison offered the following resolution, which was also passed:

Resolved, That in the decade of our worthy and venerable friend, William P. Ripley, of Plymouth, this Society has lost an indefatigable and unflinching supporter, and the anti-slavery cause one of its most devoted, sincere and valuable coadjutors. "The memory of the just is blessed."

G. W. F. Mellen presented the succeeding resolutions, which were accepted, without debate:

Resolved, That the imprisonment of Messrs. Thompson, Work and Burr, in a jail in Missouri, as alleged for aiding the slave in escaping from his bondage, in unchristian, anti-republican, and ought to call forth the united voice of every abolitionist and lover of liberty in the country, for their liberation. For what man is there, who, if he should have father, mother, brother, sister, or friend, in the prison-house of slavery, would not do all in his power for their release, and feel it to be a religious duty imposed upon him, to break the chain of the oppressor in the most effectual manner possible? and may not the slave in our southern States say, "Am I not a man, and a brother?"

Resolved, That in the late decisions of the Supreme Court, in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, and in the case of Latimer, in Boston, doctrines are advanced, so utterly adverse to the rights of the people of the several States in this Union, and which opinions, if not reversed, must have a tendency to interrupt the harmony of these States; for it cannot be supposed the people, at least of the free States, are so utterly lost to all self-respect, and to their political rights, as to be willing to give up under any government, the right to a trial by jury, at least when any criminal act has been committed, the writ of habeas corpus, and an action of assault and battery whenever their rights are invaded.

The following resolution, offered by Edmund Quincy, and seconded by Wm. L. Garrison, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of Henry G. Chapman, late Treasurer of this Society, has deprived the anti-slavery cause of the wise counsels and earnest services of a most faithful and devoted friend, of whom we shall ever retain an affectionate and grateful remembrance.

The reconsideration of the resolve in relation to the Irish address, was then moved by Wm. L. Garrison, to allow opportunity for further debate. Carried.

Remarks were then offered by Wm. L. Garrison, George Bradburn of Nantucket, James Campbell of Boston, and the resolution was again adopted.

A song followed, from the gifted sons of New-Hampshire, which was received with thunders of applause, calling for its repetition, and another was sung to the great gratification of the immense number assembled.

Wm. L. Garrison presented, and ably advocated the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That anti-slavery has rejoiced, from the beginning, in the aid of poetry, which is naturally and instinctively on the side of liberty—it being impossible, in the providence of God, that Poetry should ever stoop her wing to the accursed service of slavery—

and Humanity exults and rejoices in her other natural ally, Music, so gloriously represented here, in the old Liberty Canteen, by the "New-Hampshire Rainers,"—whom Massachusetts abolitionism welcomes here, from their White Mountains, and thanks them for their free strains, in the name of down-trodden humanity.

Wm. B. Earle offered and sustained the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, on the 2d of Dec. 1819, a large and respectable meeting of citizens from this and numerous other towns in the State convened in the State house, to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted to prevent the further extension of slavery in the United States:

James T. Austin, Esq. opened the debate, and after ably and eloquently discussing the general subject, concluded by moving, that a committee be appointed to consider and report what measures were necessary to be adopted by this meeting; which was unanimously passed.

The Chairman nominated Hon. William Eustis, Hon. John Phillips, Hon. Timothy Bigelow, Hon. William Gray, Hon. Henry Dearborn, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Daniel Webster, William Ward, Esq. of Medford, Hon. Wm. Prescott, Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Stephen White, Jr. of Salem, Hon. Benjamin Pickman, Wm. Sullivan, George Blake, David Cummings, of Salem, James Savage, John Galatin, James T. Austin, and Henry Orne, Esqs, who

made a report, from which the following extract is made, viz:

"To those, who are making efforts to prevent the extension of slavery, it is a source of equal pride and pleasure to know, that they are countenanced and supported by characters of venerable in those States in which it is not yet abolished, and if to these are added the fervent wishes of their fellow-citizens in other States, the appeal, we trust, will not be disregarded. It is, therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the Congress of the United States possesses the constitutional power, upon the admission of any new State created beyond the limits of the original territory of the United States, to make the prohibition of the further extension of slavery, or involuntary servitude in such new State, a condition of its admission.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is just and expedient that this power should be exercised by Congress, upon the admission of all new States created beyond the original limits of the United States."

This report was unanimously accepted; and Messrs. Webster, Blake, Quincy, Austin and Gallison were appointed a committee to transmit the resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, and to draft a memorial to that honorable body for the signatures of the citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles of the above resolutions, and claim of the distinguished men who took part in the proceedings above stated, by the regard they owe to justice or consistency, to give us openly their aid and concurrence in urging them on the community.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the Society proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions on the table at the time of the afternoon adjournment.

The resolution relating to the church and ministry, being first in order, was taken up, and adopted; after which, the following resolution was offered by Wm. L. Garrison, and commented on by the mover, C. L. Remond, and Wendell Phillips, whose remarks called forth frequent and enthusiastic applause:

Resolved, That the nomination of Henry Clay, the author of the fatal and infamous Missouri compromise, the unrelenting holder of sixty human beings as his property, and the determined enemy of the cause of emancipation, for the Presidency of the United States, is an insult to all true friends of liberty, an outrage on the cause of bleeding humanity, which we believe will never be sanctioned by the people of Massachusetts.

The Hutchinsons followed, in a most thrilling strain, which was rapturously applauded, and, on its repetition, was received with loud cheers.

The question being then called for, the resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

Edmund Quincy offered the following resolution, which was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the abolitionists of the United States should never be lulled into a false security that the danger of the annexation of Texas to the U. S. is over; but that they should be forever on their guard against the insidious arts of the slave power, which they may be assured will never cease to demand the acquisition of that territory for the extension of their fatal system of labor.

Wendell Phillips presented the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That while we cast from us the shackles of both political parties, we repudiate, at the same time, that which claims to be a third, and assumes the style of "Liberty party"—as a misdirection, and waste of effort, an attempt at impossibilities, inconsistent in all its principles, and recreant in the little practice which has been permitted it.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Society be instructed to present the Senate and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature the following memorial:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, convened in Faneuil Hall, would earnestly request the Legislature to rescind from the statute book of this Commonwealth, the odious and proscription law which prohibits the intermarriage of persons of different complexions, and also, so to define the powers of the railroad corporations, erected by the authority of the Commonwealth, and controlled by it with special privilege, as fully to secure colored persons travelling on said roads, from proscription, insult and personal violence from their officers.

Two songs followed, from the New-Hampshire vocalists, and, after giving six cheers, the Society adjourned, sine die.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.  
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, JOHN F. ROBINSON, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, WILLIAM BASSETT, Secretaries.

The Latimer Petitions.  
On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, a large number of the signers of the great Latimer Petitions assembled in Faneuil Hall. The meeting was called to order by Dr. HENRY I. BOWDITCH.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT was appointed Chairman, and W. A. WHITE of Watertown, and C. M. ELLIS of Boston, Secretaries.

Dr. H. I. BOWDITCH, of Boston, made a report of the labors of the Latimer Committee in procuring signatures to the petitions, which was accepted. The meeting chose CHARLES F. ADAMS, Esq. (son of J. Q. Adams, and Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Committee of the House of Representatives), to present the Petition to the Massachusetts Legislature; and Mr. PIERPONT made an appropriate speech, on committing it to his charge. Mr. ADAMS expressed his high sense of the honor conferred upon him, and his satisfaction in opening his mouth for the first time in that Hall, upon such a question. He pledged his best efforts to secure the object sought by the petitioners.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was unanimously selected to take charge of the Petition to Congress.

The petitions were headed by GEORGE LATIMER. That addressed to the State Legislature was signed by 62,791 citizens; that to Congress by upwards of 48,000.

Short speeches were made by Mr. EARLE of Leicester, and Mr. WHITE of Watertown, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Petition to our State Legislature was carried immediately to the House of Representatives, where it was presented by Mr. ADAMS, and referred to the appropriate Committee. It was then carried to the Senate, and that body concurred in the reference of the House. The Petition was borne into the House upon the shoulders of four gentlemen, and created a strong sensation.

Peace Meeting.  
The meeting of the American Peace Society, announced for next Wednesday evening, it is hoped, will be attended by every friend of human liberty and human happiness, and every Christian who values the blessing of his Lord on the peace-makers, who can conveniently be present at it. Especially it is hoped that those who are devoting their energies to the emancipation of the slave will remember the slavery of the soldier, and the oppression of all that mass of our fellow-men who are trodden under foot by systems sustained by war. It may not be that the advocates of peace, on this occasion, may take the whole ground which we may think the most consistent and effectual, but we must recollect that it has not been the process of divine providence, that men should be brought to the full light of truth at once. We ought to welcome their gradual advance to it, and give all the aid and encouragement we can to any efforts, however imperfect, by which the horrors of war, the despotism of war, can be mitigated, or perhaps abolished. Much impression on the pub-

lie mind may be hoped from this meeting, in favor of the principles of peace; and it may be therefore expected, that all the friends of peace, of every degree, will give their assistance to it. D.

## NOTICES.

### ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES, AT AMORY HALL.

This course of eight Lectures will be commenced on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock, by JOHN PIERPONT.

31. By WENDELL PHILLIPS. Feb. 20th. Subject—Slavery and the Constitution.

32. By EDMUND QUINCY. Feb. 27th. Subject—Principles and Measures of Abolitionists.

4th. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. March 6th. Subject—Slavery, as actually existing at the South.

5th. By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. March 13th. Subject—What the North has to do with Slavery.

6th. By CHARLES LENOX REMOND. March 20th. Subject—Prejudice against Color.

7th. By SAMUEL J. MAY. March 27th. Subject—Slavery and Colonization.

8th. By GEORGE BRADBURN. April 3d. Subject—Slavery and the Political Parties—Clay's Speech.

Tickets at \$1.00 each, or two for \$1.50, to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill, or at the booksellers' shops of Messrs. Wm. D. Ticknor, James Munroe, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, John Marsh, and William Crosby.

Members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, being invited to tickets, are requested to call for them at 39 Summer-street.

### GREAT CONVENTION IN CONNECTICUT.

To be held in Manchester, Hartford County.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF CONNECTICUT:

The pleasing duty of inviting you, one and all, to meet in convention at MANCHESTER, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th of February, has been imposed upon me by the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society. The object of this meeting is to institute a State Society upon the principles which govern the American Society, and to deliberate and to act upon great questions connected with the present interests and future welfare of our enterprise. The responsibilities of our cause should be taken from the few, and assumed by the many. The whole country should be completely and efficiently organized. The boasting sympathy for the slave, absorbed by the sects and parties, would be brought to bear efficiently against the Moloch of slavery; if the friends in every parish, town, county and State, should associate together, and unite in a common cause, we shall have a successful auxiliary to our cause—an invaluable means to the accomplishment of a glorious end, the spirit, zeal and efficiency of the abolitionists have been increased.

Our relations to both Church and State, which are and have ever been strained against our movement, are such at the present time as to demand of all true hearts that sacrifice and self-denial necessary to convince all those opposed to this enterprise, that we regard the inalienable rights of our colored brothers and sisters, weighed down with chains at the South, and at the North, with an inhuman and proscription, prejudice, more than the interest of sect or party. You are earnestly invited to come up to this meeting, with the strong conviction that our cause has now arrived at a crisis when such a Convention is imperiously demanded.

CHARLES L. REMOND, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, JAMES BOYD, DR. H. I. BOWDITCH, and other distinguished speakers have been invited to be present. The third day will be devoted to the discussion of the origin, influence and claims of the third political party. ICHABOD CRODDIG informed me that he would be present to defend the course and policy of that party. It is important that this movement be fully understood by all the abolitionists of the State.



